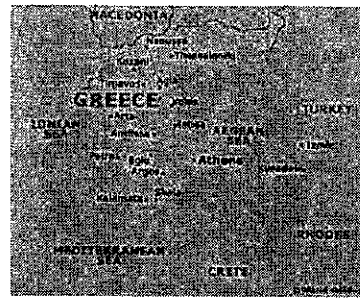


Athenian Acropolis

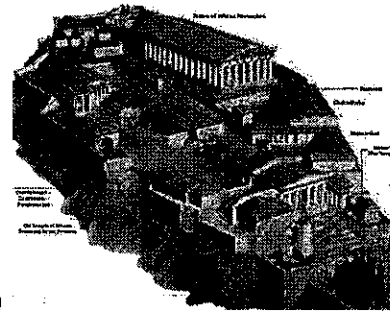
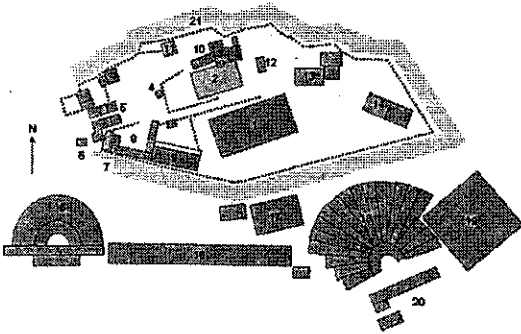


map of Greece

By Kailee Jurnak, Kristina Belser, and Brendan McMahon - Period 1

History of the Acropolis and Location-The Acropolis is located in Athens, Greece.

- Its first fortifications were constructed by the Mycenaeans in the 13th century BC. It is a **citadel** (high fortified hilltop) similar to that at **Mycenae** and **Troy**. Its purpose was to be a citadel during the Mycenaeans rule.
- The acropolis was destroyed by the Persians in their invasion in 480 BC.
- The Acropolis is a collection of temples to be a sanctuary for the gods and goddesses.
- Its primary purpose was to be a sacred ground to dedicate to the goddess **Athena** who was the city's' main deity.



Acropolis layout (left & right)

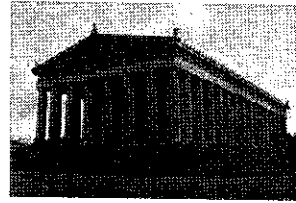
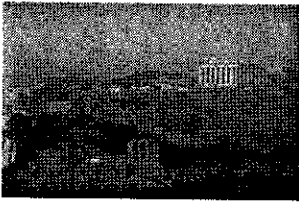
Pericles' Role in Rebuilding and the Use of Delian League's Money

- The rebuilding of the Acropolis was under the rule of **Pericles**.
- To pay for the renovation, Athenians used Delian League money that they pilfered (stole) from them.
- The rebuilding of the Acropolis was what Pericles was most famous for.

Buildings of Acropolis

Parthenon- constructed between 447-432 BCE (Number 1 on map above)

- The peristyle (a row of columns surrounding a space within a building ex: courtyard) columns are over ten meters tall
- There are approximately 13400 stones used
- Cost 469 talents (a former weight and unit of currency used by the Greeks) (hard to make a modern equivalent)
- Architects: Iktinos and Kallikrates
- Temple was in **honor of Athena** and its main function was to protect the statue of Athena that was made of gold and ivory.
- The **most impressive temple** on the Acropolis for its visual illusion to the viewer. The cella (inner area of ancient temple) was large enough to fit the statue of Athena. A line of 6 Doric (plain column) columns supported the front and back porch, 8 Doric columns at the facade (front) of the building, and 17 columns at the flanks. Back room sheltered Athena's treasure. Integration of Doric and Ionic (pictures of these columns on 2nd page) was not a new concept but was very rare, it was to create a delicate balance.
- Stylistic conventions have become the paradigm (model) of Classical architecture, and its style has influenced architecture for many centuries after it was built.
- The Parthenon epitomizes (perfect example of) all the ideals of Greek thought during the apogee (climax) of the Classical era through artistic means.

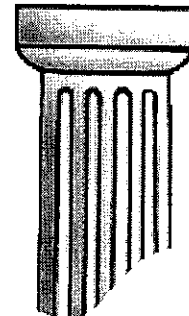
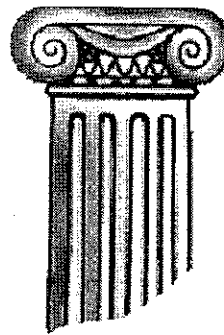
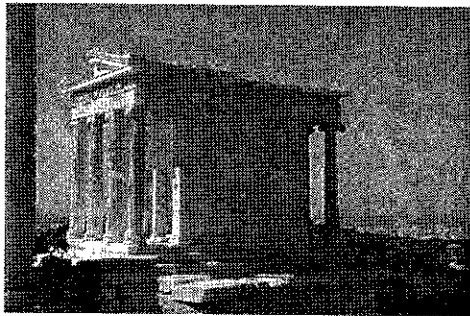


Parthenon (both left and right)

Temple of Athena Nike-Built between 427 and 424 B.C.E. On a protruding tall mass of rock that is strategically located so that it helps protect the south which is the most defenseless accessible point and gate to the citadel.

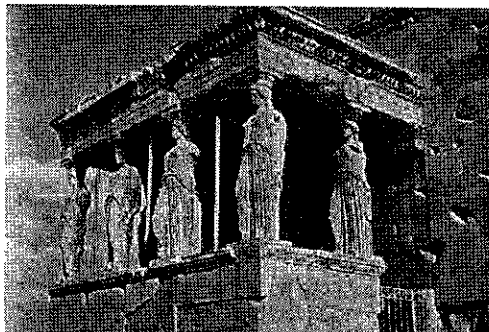
- Early in its history it was a place of worship for **deities** (god or goddess) associated with **wars** (ex: Athena is the goddess of war and wisdom)
- Small temple stood on the site that faced an altar to its east. This building was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C.E. and was not rebuilt until 435 B.C.E.
- The **parapet** (low protective wall) surrounded the temple and was used as a guardrail to prevent people from falling. It was elaborately decorated by a lot of Nike relief sculptures, who were doing various activities. The parapet was built after the construction of the temple was complete.
- The temple was designed by Kallikrates and is 11 feet tall
- **Tetrastyle** (four column) Ionic structure
- The Athena statue was made of wood and held a pomegranate in one hand and a helmet in the other. Most Nike statues had wings but this one did not. The statue was deprived of wings so that it could never leave the city of Athens.

Temple of Athena Nike (bottom left) & Ionic column (bottom middle) & Doric column (bottom right)

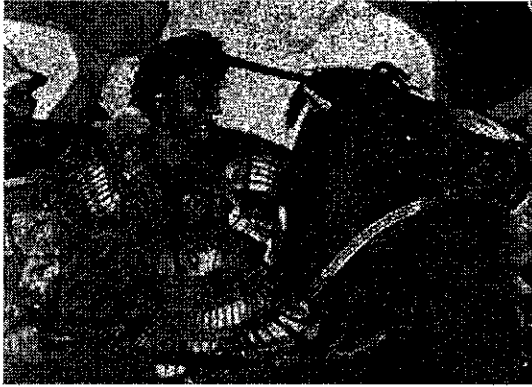


Erechtheum -Construction began in 420 and concluded in 406 B.C.E.

- Built to accommodate religious rituals as well as the olive tree that is sacred to the Greeks.
- Built as a replacement for the Old Temple.
- An intricate temple that was made from a complex design, so to not disturb the shrines of Poseidon and Hephaestus and the mark where Poseidon hit the Acropolis with his trident
- In the south west corner supported by 6 massive female statues known as the **Caryatids** which is a signature feature
- the exterior of the building has a continuous **frieze** (broad horizontal band of sculpted or painted decoration on the wall close to the ceiling). Entrance is lined with 6 long Ionic columns. Know very little about the interior plan.



Caryatids (left)



Alexander Mosaic - on his horse, Bucephalus

Alexander the Great

By: Christian, John, and Adam -
Per 1

Origins

Alexander succeeded his father, Philip II of Macedon, to the throne in 336 BC after Philip was assassinated. After his death Alexander inherited his father's kingdom and strong army. He was mentored by the famous greek philosopher Aristotle. Alexander began his reign by eliminating potential rivals to the throne. After he gained control, Alexander started to expand his empire and conquered many territories.

Battle of Issus

- ☐ When Alex went to the throne he received a strong kingdom and an experienced army
- ☐ Alexander was brought to the throne in the year 336 B.C



Empire Creation *The empire of Alexander the Great*

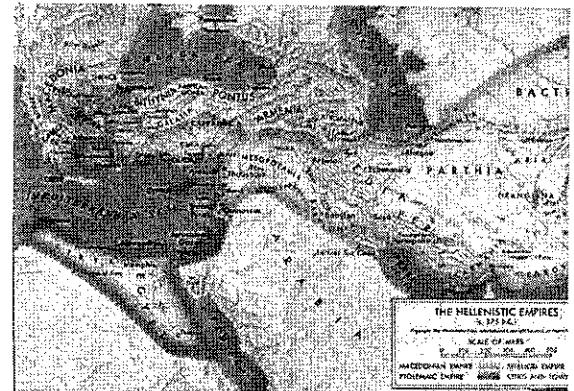
- ☐ Alex picked up his father's plans of expanding the country, he attacked Academia in 334 B.C
- ☐ After these battles his empire stretched from the Acadian Sea to the Indus River

- ❑ He took the power out of Darius III and conquered all of Persia.
- ❑ In 326 B.C he challenged India but was forced to turn back, after that he demanded more troops.
- ❑ His campaigns greatly increased contacts and trade between East and West, and vast areas to the east were significantly exposed to Greek civilization and influence.

Artistic and Cultural Legacy (Hellenistic

Art/ Science) *Hellenistic Empire*

- ❑ Furthermore, town planning, education, local government, and art current Hellenistic period were all based on Classical Greek ideals
- ❑ Evolving into distinct new forms commonly grouped as Hellenistic.
- ❑ Alexander has figured in both high and popular culture beginning in his own era to the present day.
- ❑ The Greeks believed in Mermaids, who would grasp the boat and ask during a storm "Is King Alexander alive?" The answer was "He is alive and well and rules the world!" and the sea would calm down.



Death and Break up of Empire

- ❑ He came up with a horrible fever which grew worst
- ❑ Diodorus recounts that Alexander was struck with pain after downing a large bowl of unmixed wine in honor of Hercules, and died shortly after
- ❑ Alexander died in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II, in Babylon, at age 32.
- ❑ His death was so sudden
- ❑ After the assassination of Perdiccas in 321 BC, Macedonian unity collapsed, and 40 years of war between "The Successors"
- ❑ This war led to the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, the Seleucid Empire in the east, the Kingdom of Pergamon in Asia Minor, and Macedon.

Greek Drama

By Annie Scherer, Caitlin Steenbock, & Kerry Anne O'Neill - Period 2

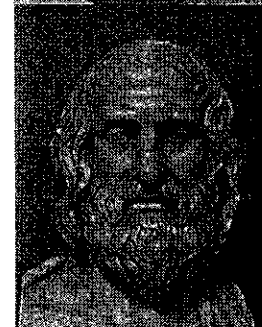
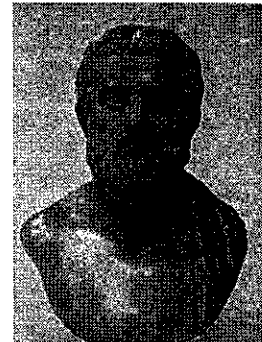
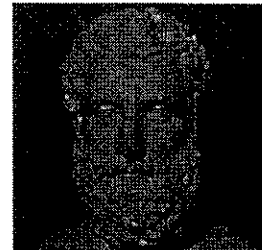
Origins of Tragedy/Comedy, and competitions: [Photo of a mask used in drama]

- Tragedy was created in Athens
 - **Thespis**- the earliest recorded actor
- Tragedy competitions and festivals were created around 508 BC
 - Dionysus was honored with a festival called the City Dionysia in which men sung and played in chorus to welcome Dionysus and the best show won
 - Of these four festivals held in Athens, only one, **City Dionysia**, had plays
- **Phrynichus**- the first poet to use historical subject
- Until the Hellenistic period, all tragedies were unique pieces written in honor of Dionys



Famous Tragedians:

- **Aeschylus** - [In photo to the right]
 - Known as "**The Father of Tragedy**",
 - Wrote tragedies about recent history
 - Wrote "**The Persians**" about his experiences during recent history
 - Wrote "**Seven Against Thebes**" about the gods interfering with human affairs
- **Sophocles** - [In photo to the right]
 - Wrote many dramatic competitions
 - His plays have to do with **Oedipus** (explained below)
- **Euripides** - [In photo to the right]
 - Competed with many performances, many were of unrelated events
 - Used orchestras in his performances
 - Wrote "**Alcestis**" which was a romantic and problematic drama (used to compete).
- **Oedipus Trilogy**
 - A famous tragic drama

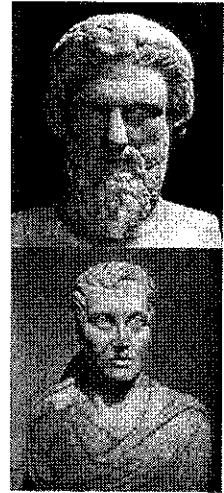
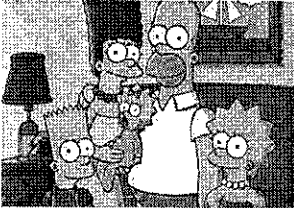


- Oedipus becomes the King of Thebes and is destined to murder his father and marry his mother. Mentions why Oedipus's own faults contribute to his downfall instead of fate being the reason

Famous Comedians:

- **Aristophanes**:- *[In photo to the right]*

- Work was mostly:
 - bold fantasy
 - Focused on politics
 - And a lot of low-leveled comedy (fart) jokes, bathroom jokes, much like the comedy of the simpsons) that could go over the boundaries at times (**Old Comedy**)

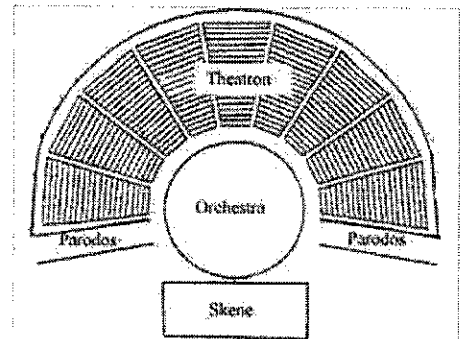


- **Menander's** - *[In photo to the right]*

- works were more concentrated on fictitious characters from ordinary life while maintaining the comedy aspect (**New Comedy**)
- during his life, he wrote more than 100 plays, and won only eight victories at poetic competitions

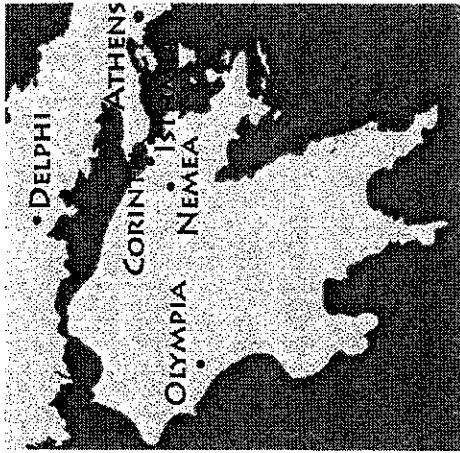
Structure of a Theater: *[Photo to the right shows the basic structure of the theater]*

- **Very large, open-air structures**
- Sloping hillsides and terraced seating (the theatron) that formed a half circle on one side
- Long ramps were on each side of the building, used as entrance and exits of the chorus
- **The stage** was in the other half (the skene)
 - it was a covered structure
 - actors stored their costumes and changed here
 - out of the audience's sight
- Often located in or near sanctuaries because of drama's connection with religion (ex. theater on Apollo's sacred island of Delos)
- **Orchestra**:
 - the **core of greek theaters**
 - the chief performance place and "dancing place" of the chorus
 - the circle in the middle of the theater was used for this (various examples of Greek Theaters)

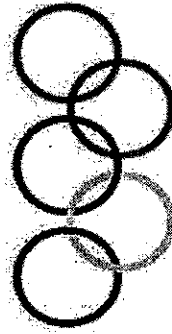


Sporting Competitions of the Panhellenic Games - Per 7

By: Mia Crisafulli, Abi Clavel, and Kyla Stewart



Map of where the Four Panhellenic games were held.



Five olympic gold rings.

The Four Panhellenic games

were dedicated to the gods. There were 4 games:

1. The Olympic Games that took place in Olympia. Elis, were dedicated to the God of the skies, Zeus.
2. The Pythian Games that took in Delphi, were dedicated to the God of the sun, Apollo.
3. The Nemean Games took place in Nemea. Corinthia, were dedicated to the God of Zeus and his son Heracles.
4. The Isthmian Games took place in Isthmia. Sicyon and were dedicated to the God of the sea, Poseidon.

Frequency:

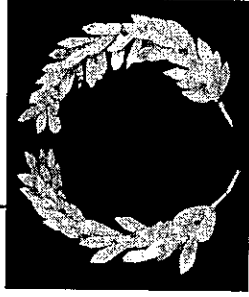
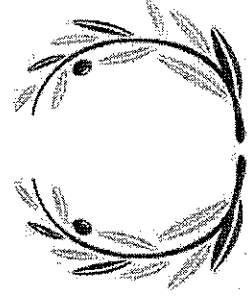
- Olympic games - Every four years.
- Pythian games - Every four years.
- Nemean games - Every two years.
- Isthmian games - Every two years.

International Time of Peace

City states in Greece would stop their wars for the duration of the games. They would stop their fighting so people could come in peace to watch and participate in the games.

Modern Olympics

The modern **Olympic games** are the leading international sporting event featuring **summer** and **winter** sports competitions in which thousands of athletes participate in a variety of competitions. The olympic games are considered to be the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating.

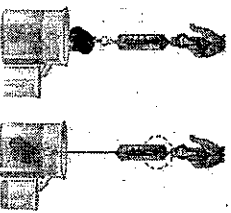
<p>Types of Competitions-</p> <p>The main competitions were wrestling, boxing, javelin, discus throwing, long jumping, and chariot racing pankration, stadion, and other foot races. Originally there was only competition was a stadium length foot race. There were also some more unpopular events such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diaulos - the two stadium lengths foot race • Pentathlon - All done in a single day, the event order was: jumping in a soft soil pit using hand - weights and accompanied to music, discus, javelin, and wrestling 	<p>Rules Of Competition-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had to be fairly wealthy to be able to pay for training, transportation, lodging, and other expenses • Competitors had to compete completely unclothed • Women, non-Greeks, and slaves were not allowed to participate. • Athletes had to arrive one month before the games for training and, further, they had to declare that they had been in training for at least ten months. • When rules were broken there were penalties were imposed ranging from exclusion and fines to flogging. 	<p>Prizes Of Competitors-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Olympic Games- won <u>Kotinos</u> 2. The Pythian Games- won <u>Laurel Wreath</u> 3. The Nemean Games- won <u>Wild Celery (several plants)</u> 4. The Isthmian Games- won <u>Pine</u>
		<p>This is a Laurel Wreath the Pythian Games would win</p> <p>This is a Kotino The Olympic games would win</p>

Hellenistic Math and Science P2

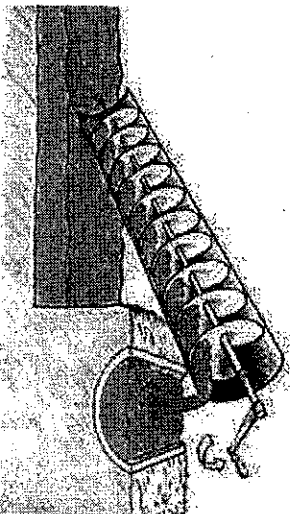
By: Madison Canfora, Claire Guyer, and Cameron Crouse

Archimedes

- Was an engineer, inventor, astronomer, but above all was a mathematician
- Archimedes' Screw: Irrigation invention still used today
- Pulleys, Pumps, and Levers
- Calculated the approximate volume of solids
- "Archimedes' Principle": the buoyant force on an object is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by an object. Archimedes supposedly exclaimed "Eureka" after realizing this. He was so excited that he forgot to dress and then ran through the streets naked!



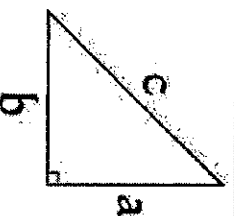
Archimedes' Principle



Archimedes' Screw

Pythagorean Theorem

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



Pythagoras

- Greek philosopher and mathematician
- "Pythagorean Theorem": $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Euclid: "The Father of Geometry"

- Wrote the most important math textbook of all time called the "Elements"
- The "Elements" consisted of over 460 theorems
- The "Elements" included the work of Pythagoras and Hippocrates
- Euclid proved that there are infinitely many prime numbers

Hippocrates: "Father of

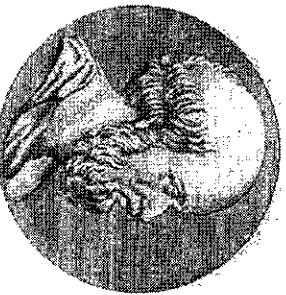
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Hippocrates: "Father of Western Medicine"

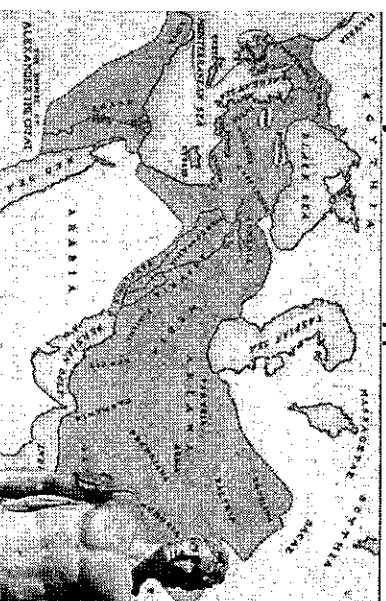
- Founder of the Hippocratic School of Medicine
- Made medicine a profession
- Believed that diseases were caused naturally, not by ancient Greek gods
- The "Hippocratic Oath" is taken by doctors, promising that they will "practice medicine with integrity".

How was Hellenistic Math Created Out of the Culture Diffusion of Alexander's Empire?

- While spreading his empire, Alexander the Great spread aspects of Greek culture.
- Hellenistic Greek culture was created with blending aspects of Persian, Egyptian, and Indian culture.
- Developed for the purpose of trade



Eratosithenes



Map of Alexander the Great's Empire